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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/637,039	08/10/2000	Jenwei Hsieh	016295.0619 (DC-02474)	6039

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EXAMINER
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NGUYEN, THANH T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2144

DATE MAILED: 05/18/2004

5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/637,039

Applicant(s)

HSIEH ET AL.

Examiner

Tammy T Nguyen

Art Unit

2144

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE (3) MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 February 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_



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**Detailed Office Action**

1. This action is in response to the amendment filed on. **February 26, 2004.**
2. Claims **1-23** are pending.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

4. Claims 1-4, 6-12, 14-17, 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Hslao-Wel Chu. (USPN 6,466,989 – Date of Patent: October 15, 2002, herein referred to as “Chu”).
5. As to claim 1, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, including a method for cabling a plurality of computing components for a desired installation, the method comprise: determining a cabling connection to be made between a first computing component and a second computing component (Fig.2, computing component 210 connect to cable 230 and computing component 220); and generating a signal on the first computing component and the second computing component indicative of the cabling connection to be made (col.2, lines 50-55, and col.5, lines 45-50).
6. As to claim 2, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising; identifying the first computing component to be connected to the second computing component (Fig.2 shown that a network connection device 210 is connected to a remote system 220 though a network cable 230); and identifying the second computing component to be connected to the first computing component (Fig.2 shown that a network connection device 210 is connected to a remote system 220 though a network cable 230).
7. As to claim 3, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising; identifying at least one port on the first computing component to be connected to at least on port on the second computing component (col.2, lines 21-26); and identifying at least one port on the second computing component to be connected to at least one port on the first computing component (col.2, lines 29-32).

8. As to claim 4, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising repeating the steps of determining a cabling connection and generating a signal until each of the plurality of computing components has been connected as desired for the installation (col.2, lines 29-32).
9. As to claim 6, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising: generating at least one signal on the first computing component indicative of at least one port included thereon to be connected to at least one port including on the second computing component (col.7, lines 5-10); and generating at least one signal on the second computing component indicative of the at least one port included on the second computing component to be coupled to the at least one port included on the first computing component (figure 4, network connection device 410 connected with network device 420 by connection 430).
10. As to claim 7, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising establishing communications with at least one computing component to be connected via a management communications interface (Fig.2, 210, Interface 214).
11. As to claim 8, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising altering the signal indicative of the cabling connection to be made such that the signal indicative a type of cabling connection to be made (col.2, lines 37-40, and col.7, lines 5-10).
12. As to claim 9, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising verifying completion of the cabling connection between the first computing component and the second computing component (col.7, lines 5-10).

13. As to claim 10, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, including a apparatus comprising: at least one processor (It is inherent, every computer have to have a CPU, processor because processor is a part of a computer which controls all the other parts); memory operably associated with the at least one processor (It is inherent, CPU Designs vary widely but, in general, the CPU consists of the control unit and memory (cache, RAM and ROM) as well as various temporary buffers and other logic); a management communications interface operably coupled to the processor and the memory (Fig.2, Communications interface 214); the management communications interface operably coupled to a communications network (Fig.2, Communication interface 214 coupled to network 230); a program of instructions storable in the memory and executable in the processor (col.4, lines 65-67); and the program of instructions operable to generate at least one signal indicative of a cabling connection to be made between at least a first computing components operably coupled to the communications network (col.7, lines 5-10, col.5, lines 47-50, and col.6, lines 18-20).
14. As to claim 11, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the program of instructions operable to determine a cabling connection to be made between the first computing component and at least a second computing component of the plurality of computing components (Fig.2, lines 58-60).
15. As to claim 12, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising: the program of instruction operable to identify at least one port on the first computing component to be connected to at least one port on lat least a second computing

- component (col.5, lines 40-50); and the program of instructions further operable to identify at least one port on at least the second computing component to be connected to the at least one port on the first computing component (col.6, lines 5-20).
16. As to claim 14, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising: the program of instructions operable to generate at least one signal on the first computing component indicative of at least one port included thereon to be connected to at least one port included on at least a second computing component (col.5, lines 40-50); and the program of instructions further operable to generate at least one signal on at least the second computing component indicative of the at least one port included on the second computing component to be coupled to at least one port included on the first computing component (col.6, lines 5-20)
17. As to claim 15, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the program of instructions operable to alter the at least one signal to indicate a type of cabling connection to be made to the first computing component (col.5, lines 40-50)
18. As to claim 16, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, including a method system comprising: a plurality of computing components (Fig.2, computing component 210, 220); each of the plurality of computing components including a management communications interface operably coupled to a communications network at least one port operable to connect to at least one port on at least one of the plurality of computing components (Fig.2, Communications Interface 214); and at least one of the plurality of computing components operable to identify a first computing component to be connected to a second computing component and operable to

identify the second computing component to be connected to the first computing component and further operable to generate at least one signal on the first computing component indicative of a cabling connection to be made between the first computing component and the second computing component (col.5, lines 40-50, and col.7, lines 5-10).

19. As to claim 17, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the at least one computing component operable to generate at least one signal on the second computing component indicative of a cabling connection to be made between the second computing component and the first computing component (col.7, lines 5-10).
20. As to claim 20, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the at least one computing component operable to communicate with at least one of the plurality of the computing components via the management communications interface and the communications network (Fig.2, 210, Interface 214).
21. As to claim 21, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising: the at least one computing component operable to alter the signal indicative of the cabling connection to be made; and the altered signal operable to indicate a desired type of cabling to be used for the cable connection to be made (col.2, lines 37-40, and col.7, lines 5-10).
22. As to claim 22, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising the at least one computing component operable to verify the cabling connection between the first computing component and the second computing component (col.7, lines 5-10).



23. As to claim 23, Chu teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising: the at least one computing component operable to determine a desired cabling sequence in which each of the plurality of computing components are to be connected (col.5, lines 40-50); and the at least one computing component further operable to generate at least one signal on each of the plurality of computing components according to the desired cabling sequence (col.5, lines 40-50, and col.7, lines 5-10).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

24. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

25. Claims 5, 13, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hslao-Wel Chu., (hereinafter Chu) U.S. Patent No. 6,466,989 in view of Shaffer et al., (hereinafter Shaffer) U.S. Patent No. 5,761,294.
26. As to claim 5, Chudoes not explicitly teach an implementing a LED device. However, a LED device is generally well known in the art as disclosed by Shaffer (col.1, lines 20-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the well-known device into the computer system of Chu to provide activity lights because it would have

converted electrical energy into light and produced little heat for the amount of light output.

27. As to claim 13, Chu does not explicitly teach an implementing a LED device the program of instructions operable to illuminate at least one LED on the computing component. However, a LED device is generally well known in the art as disclosed by Shaffer (col.1, lines 20-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the well-known device into the computer system of Chu to provide activity lights because it would have converted electrical energy into light and produced little heat for the amount of light output.
28. As to claim 19, Chu does not explicitly teach an implementing a LED device computing component associated with the at least one port included However, a LED device is generally well known in the art as disclosed by Shaffer (col.1, lines 20-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the well-known device into the computer system of Chu to provide activity lights because it would have converted electrical energy into light and produced little heat for the amount of light output.
29. Claim 18 has similar limitations as claim 5; therefore, it is rejected under the same rationale.

***Response to Arguments***

30. Applicant's arguments filed on February 26, 2004 have been fully considered, however they are not persuasive because of the following reasons:
31. Applicants argue that Chu does not teach "a method for cabling a plurality of computing components for a desired installation" including, among other operations, "determining a cabling connection to be made between a first computing component and a second computing component". In response to Applicant's argument, the Patent Office maintain the rejection because Chu does teach "a method for cabling a plurality of computing components for a desired installation" including, among other operations, "determining a cabling connection to be made between a first computing component and a second computing component" as shown in figure 4, network connection device 410 connected with network device 420 by connection 430. Clearly, show that first computer component connect to second computing component by cabling connection.
32. Applicants argue that Chu does not teach "generating a signal on the first computing component and the second computing component indicative of the cabling connection to be made". In response to Applicant's argument, the Patent Office maintain the rejection because Chu does teach "generating a signal on the first computing component and the second computing component indicative of the cabling connection to be made" also shown in column 2, lines 49-56. Clearly in the prior art that as soon as the network connection device is physically connected to the wires a network cable, a signal is emitted. So Chu does teach a generating a signal on the computing components.

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33. Accordingly, claims 1-23 are respectfully rejected.

*Conclusion*

34. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

35. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

36. Any inquiries concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Tammy T. Nguyen** who may be reached via telephone at **(703) 305-7982**. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. eastern standard time.

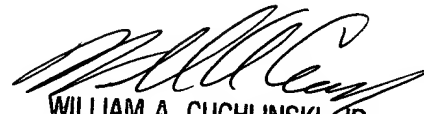
If you need to send the Examiner, a facsimile transmission regarding this

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instant application, please send it to (703) 872-9306. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's Supervisor, Bill Cuchlinski, may be reached at (703) 308-3873.

*TTN*

May 11, 2004

  
WILLIAM A. CUCHLINSKI, JR.  
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